

subsequently matched the feat is lost sight of in the universal rejoicing.

Further confirmation of the news of the discovery, sent by Rørd Amundsen to his brother, Leon Amundsen, in this city yesterday, was received to-day in the form of three dispatches from the explorer himself. Two of these dispatches, identical in wording, were transmitted from Hobart, Tasmania, where Amundsen arrived yesterday, to two local newspapers, and were as follows:

"Pole reached 14th-17th December."

Evidently these dispatches mean that Amundsen discovered the pole on December 14, 1911, and that he remained four days in the vicinity of the pole, probably for the purpose of taking accurate observations as to his position.

The third dispatch, amplifying the previous two, was received by King Haakon, and read:

"Pole attained 14th-17th December, 1911. All well."

Professor Henrik Mohn, the famous meteorologist, in an interview to-day pointed out the importance of the fact disclosed in Amundsen's message that the explorer had passed four days in close proximity to the pole. Professor Mohn thought this would indicate that Amundsen took observations all round and thereby fixed the geographical point of the pole with scientific exactness.

No word concerning Captain Scott has yet come from Captain Amundsen. Furthermore, it is said in scientific circles, that should Scott have reached the pole ungrudging credit would be given to him by the modest Scandinavian, whose supreme object, his friends assert, was not personal glory, but a contribution to science and civilization.

A national subscription has been opened to collect funds for financing Amundsen's proposed expedition to the North Pole. Leon Amundsen says his brother will next attempt to repeat Peary's achievement and that his ship, the Fram, will be taken to San Francisco. The explorer, Leon adds, will go to that city in 1913, after making a

lecture tour through Australia and Europe.

Telegrams of congratulation in the name of King Haakon, of the Norwegian government and of the Geographical Society here were forwarded to-day to Captain Amundsen at Hobart, Tasmania. His majesty has consented to the use of his name and that of Queen Maud, who is a daughter of the late King Edward, on the maps of the newly discovered territory in the Antarctic.

Many scientific, educational and commercial associations throughout the country also cable their congratulations to Amundsen.

This city is gayly decorated with flags and bunting in honor of Captain Amundsen's accomplishment. The feeling of the people was voiced in the Storting by the president, Frederik Konow. At the opening of the session President Konow, amid loud cheers from the members, said:

"We cannot begin our day's work without expressing our thankful joy and the admiration and pride with which we are all filled by the news that Captain Rørd Amundsen and his comrades have reached the South Pole and planted the Norwegian flag there. We are proud in the thought that these men are our fellow countrymen and that they have once more succeeded in covering the name of Norway with glory."

The Storting then telegraphed to Captain Amundsen its warmest greetings and thanks.

When Captain Leon Amundsen personally took the explorer's telegram announcing that he had attained the South Pole to King Haakon his majesty was kneeling immediately at Sandviken. King Haakon immediately read the dispatch and was filled with delight. The dispatch which he sent to the explorer read as follows:

"I thank you for the information. The Queen and I beg to send you and all on board the Fram our most cordial congratulations on the occasion of your feat, which are so satisfactory to all of us."

HAARON.

BRITAIN HOPES FOR SCOTT

Explorer's Countrymen Yet Unwilling to Concede Defeat.

London, March 8.—England trembles to-night for the success of her Antarctic hero. Has Captain Scott reached the South Pole? This is the question that is asked on all sides, and the whole country is hoping, though not without trepidation, that he may at least share the honors of exploration with Captain Rørd Amundsen, the hardy Norwegian.

Of course, the main hope of the British public is that he reached the pole first. Second, there is the suggestion that the two explorers converged dramatically at the pole at about the same time. Third, there is the promise, less gratifying, it is true, that Scott attained the pole after Amundsen had made his discovery. Thus the national interest swings between hope and fear, and in some respects is not unlike that which prevailed in the United States when the rival claims of Peary and Cook to the attainment of the North Pole were first proclaimed.

Sir Ernest H. Shackleton said to-night that, after having read the accounts of Amundsen's trip thus far received, and despite certain minor discrepancies in them, probably arising from translation into English, he has no doubt that Amundsen reached the geographical pole. He says the Norwegian accomplished the journey in a remarkably short time. Amundsen was favored with fine weather and easy travelling, and got more out of his dogs than any British expedition could have hoped to get.

Lieutenant Shackleton notes in the report at hand, as one of Amundsen's most important discoveries, that Ross Barrier is terminated by a junction with a southeasterly range of mountains, which Shackleton's own expedition noted, and a range running southwestward, evidently from King Edward VII Land. An interesting phase of the expedition, he says, was that, instead of utilizing the Beardmore Glacier, Amundsen found a new route of his own to reach the inland ice.

Lieutenant Shackleton points out some obscurities in the report of Amundsen thus far received, but these, he hopes, will be clarified by later details from the explorer.

Denies Scott Statement.

A dispatch to the Reuter agency from Hobart, Tasmania, quotes Captain Amundsen as denying that he said yesterday that Captain Scott had reached the pole.

In response to cable instructions to ask Captain Amundsen pointblank whether or not Captain Scott reached the South Pole, the correspondent of "The London Evening Star" at Hobart, Tasmania, telegraphed to-day the following statement:

"Amundsen refuses to say anything on the question as to whether Scott reached the South Pole or not."

A dispatch published by "The Daily Express" yesterday morning, dated Wellington, New Zealand, declared that Amundsen had stated that Scott had reached the South Pole. It was assumed that this declaration indicated that Amundsen himself had not succeeded in attaining the object of his expedition, and credit was generally given to the British explorer.

Nothing had hitherto been heard from Captain Scott, and Amundsen now denies that he said or telegraphed anything referring to his British rival or his expedition.

The honor for the achievement of reaching the South Pole must now be given to the Norwegian explorer until Captain Scott announces the result of his expedition.

Amundsen states that he will submit his charts and all information as to his expedition without delay, according to dispatches from Hobart received by a special correspondent at Wellington, New Zealand.

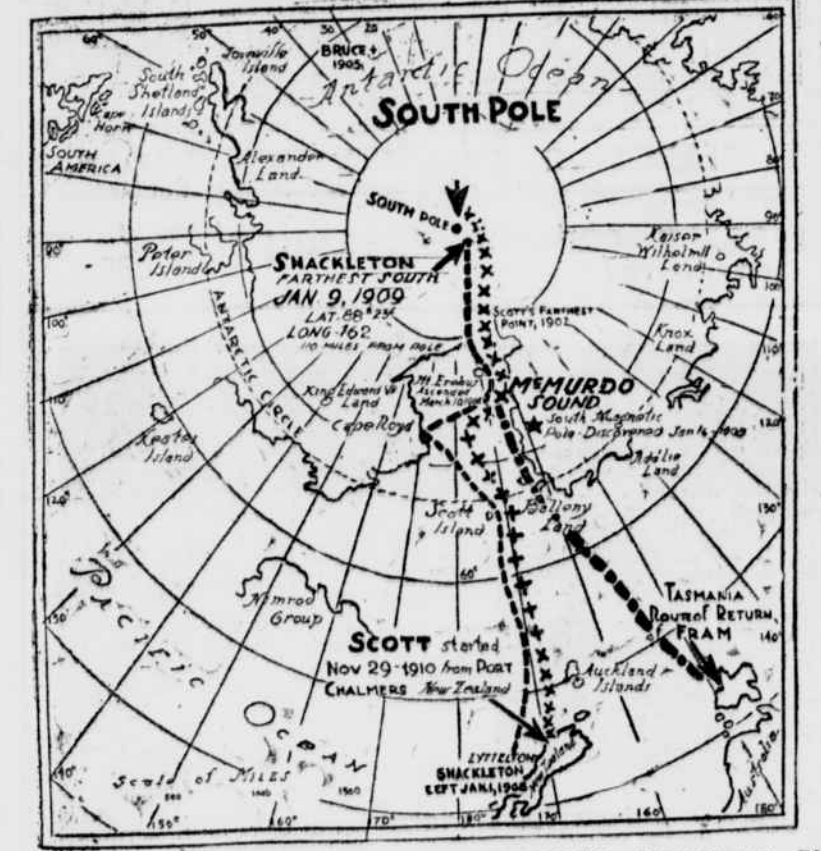
At a meeting of Captain Scott in the Bay of Whales on January 19, 1911, Captain Amundsen camped with nine men in longitude 164 west, latitude 78. He has not revealed his subsequent movements.

Amundsen has settled his plans to sail from Hobart within a week for Buenos Ayres. From that port he will go around Cape Horn to San Francisco and then on to the Bering Strait. There he will drift with the ice across the Arctic Ocean, and expects to emerge at some point between Greenland and Spitzbergen.

May Have Changed Plans.

Amundsen's agent in New Zealand expresses the opinion that Scott must have changed his plans and proceeded with new exploring and scientific work, thus possibly delaying the return of his ship, the Terra Nova, for some weeks.

Amundsen's claim is not disputed here. "The Norwegian explorer's dates, December 14-17, are puzzling, but



MAP SHOWING SHACKLETON'S ROUTE SOUTH, FOLLOWED BY AMUNDSEN AND PRESUMABLY BY SCOTT IN THEIR DASH FOR THE POLE.

GIVES CREDIT TO SKIS

Strikers May Get 7 P. C.

Norwegian's Success Probably Due to Them, Says Scientist.

Other Lawrence Mills to Follow American Woolen.

LOOKS FOR CONTROVERSY

TALK OF FREEING ETOR

Dr. Artowski Asserts if Amundsen Won British Disappointment Will Be Great.

"I'm glad it's over. I would be happy to know that Scott won the race, but if Amundsen has won, all credit to him. A victory for the Norwegian would be a great inspiration for a small nation. In any event, the sport, the striving for spectacular records, at either pole, is now a thing of the past, and now we will get scientific exploration and investigation which will be of practical benefit to the world."

That was the comment of Dr. Henry Artowski, the Polish scientist, who was a member of the Belgica expedition to the Antarctic, 1897-99, which was commanded by Dr. Gerlache, and of which Captain Amundsen was the second officer, on the cable dispatches telling of Amundsen's reaching the South Pole. Dr. Artowski is now the head of the science department of the New York Public Library. He is a warm personal friend of Captain Scott, and his sympathies are with the British explorer, rather than with his successful rival, Captain Amundsen. His estimate of the two men he summed up in this manner:

"Amundsen is a wonderful and a broad-minded sportsman. Scott is a sportsman, but a student first."

The scientist believes that the attainment of the South Pole is a feat that will be anything but a controversy of some kind, though he does not think it will be anything similar to the Peary-Cook controversy over the North Pole.

"This question of the sportsman against the scientist," said Dr. Artowski, "will undoubtedly lead to some feeling, whether it develops to the point of open controversy or not."

"If Amundsen won, the English people, who feel intensely over this matter of polar exploration, will say that the sportsman won, not the scientist. I do not mean that there will be any such words as are developed over the North Pole, but where there is such a deep feeling there is very likely to be some of it shown on the surface."

Dr. Artowski explained the spirit of the English people, as he observed it in London when Captain Scott's expedition was being prepared, as a sort of feeling that with the North Pole discovery credited to an American, England must win the other pole. He said that Captain Scott's previous Antarctic expedition, the Discovery expedition in 1901, was one of the best prepared exploring parties he had ever seen fitted out. The work they did was a real monument.

"Shackleton was an officer on the Discovery under Scott," said Dr. Artowski, "and was with Scott on his final dash toward the pole on that trip. Shackleton broke, as you say, here in America, on that trip, and his health gave way so much that when the party returned to their winter quarters he had to be sent back to England, while the rest of the party remained throughout the winter. That hurt Shackleton's feelings, so that he took the first opportunity that offered to make a trip of his own, and spurred on by that feeling he reached the farthest south at about 113 miles from the pole."

Scott's last expedition, the doctor said, was probably the best prepared polar exploration party ever sent out, and whether Scott won the pole or not he would certainly bring back scientific observations of the most valuable character.

"On the Belgica expedition of 1897, on which I was scientist," said Dr. Artowski, "Amundsen was second officer, under Dr. Gerlache. He was about twenty years old then, which made him about eight years younger than most of the other members of the party. He was always a sportsman first, and physically he was and is a powerful type of man. He was very quiet, though a man of strong will power and a fine executive."

Amundsen appreciated the fact that the general public was far more interested in the sporting side of polar exploration work, the record breaking, than in the scientific side, and also that for that reason financial backing was more easily obtained for expeditions in which the scientific element was rather subordinated to the race factor, the race for the pole, according to Dr. Artowski.

"The skis, and more especially the Norwegians who are expert in the use of them," said the doctor, "explain probably Amundsen's success, because by that means his party was undoubtedly able to make more speed than any explorers before could make. For heavy pulling the Canadian snowshoes are better, but for speed the ski gives the better result. It always comes to a question of the Norwegians on these expeditions, but the Norwegians are so expert on their skis that they can pull heavy loads and still make far greater speed than others can do on snowshoes."

AMUNDSEN, ASHORE, SILENT

Says He Is Pleased with Trip, but Refuses Details.

Hobart, Tasmania, March 8.—Fresh from his conquests in the Antarctic, Captain Rørd Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, maintains silence on the incidents of the expedition which resulted in his discovery of the South Pole.

The captain took occasion to-day to deny that he had made any statement concerning Captain Rørd Scott or the British expedition. He added that he was pleased with the results of his exploration, but refused further comment thereon.

Amundsen up to the present is the only member of the Antarctic expedition who has landed from the Fram. No one is allowed to go on board the vessel under any pretext whatever.

Amundsen intends to stay at Hobart for a few days. He will then go to Australia and give a few lectures there, afterward departing for Europe by the circuitous route of Buenos Ayres, then round Cape Horn up to the Bering Strait and through the Northwest Passage and the Arctic Ocean.

EXPECTS ROW OVER POLE

H. L. Bridgman Says Dispute for Fame Is Possible.

The possibility of a dispute as to who was the real discoverer of the South Pole was predicted yesterday by Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club.

"It is possible that we will have to go through just such another controversy over the South Pole as that which we experienced at the time of the discovery of the North Pole. Of course, the status of the two men who might be involved in it is far different than when Dr. Cook attempted to dispute Admiral Peary's claim."

There is always the element of suspicion in disputes reported from Antarctica by the way of Norway, but if Amundsen has said that he never mentioned Scott or his expedition in his dispatches, there is always the element of suspicion.

"I have always felt that in polar exploration there was a certain ethical responsibility,"

PEARY HAS FAITH IN SCOTT

North Pole Discoverer Thinks Britisher Reached Goal.

Washington, March 8.—"Some word is likely to be heard from Captain Scott at any moment," said Rear Admiral Peary, of North Pole fame, to-day. "And when it does come," he continued, "it will undoubtedly contain the disclosure that he also reached the goal."

In the absence of details of the discovery of the South Pole, Admiral Peary said he preferred not to discuss the matter. Captain Scott, he explained, had an advantage over Amundsen in that the former knew his road to within one hundred miles of the goal.

AMUNDSEN PEARY'S RIVAL

Undismayed, He Turned South When Hardy American Won North Pole.

Rørd Amundsen is of the race of Vikings. Love of adventure on the frozen seas is bred in every bone and sinew of his tall, spare frame. He is a typical Scandinavian sailor. The bronzed, weather-beaten face, with its aquiline features and fringe of white hair, the high forehead, from which the hair has long since begun its retreat, give at first sight the impression of a man much beyond the thirty-nine years he claims. But there is a rush of red blood behind the tan and a keenness in the kindly blue eyes, undimmed by cutting winds and the glare of unsetting suns on glacial fields, which speak unmistakably of youth unimpaired.

Tells of Thrilling Exploit.

In his two volume work, "The Northwest Passage," Amundsen relates many thrilling experiences. One incident of the trip came near ending the expedition abruptly. He thus describes it:

"I was sitting at night entering the day's events in my journal, when I heard a shriek—a terrible shriek which thrilled me to the marrow—something extraordinary on deck. In the pitch-dark night, which luckily was perfectly calm, a mighty roar burst from the engine room. A fire had broken out in the engine room. We all knew what would happen if the tanks got heated, the Gila and everything on board would be blown to atoms like an exploded bomb. We all flew in frantic haste. One man, named Wilk, who had stuck to his post from the outbreak of the fire, our two fire extinguishing appliances, which were always ready for use, were first brought into play, and we pumped water on that fire for dear life. In an incredible short time we had mastered it. It had broken out in the cleaning waste that lay saturated with petroleum on the tanks. When the burning engine room was extinguished, the fire broke out. Ristvedt had reported to me that one of the full petroleum tanks in the engine room was leaking. I had him draw the petroleum from that tank into one of the empty ones immediately. This order was promptly carried out, but the engine room was still burning. We found that the tap of the emptied tank had been wrenched right off, and the burning engine room was still burning. I had my order not been carried out promptly over 100 gallons of petroleum would have spurted out from the engine room. I need not enlarge upon what would have been the inevitable sequel. But I held up the main course so promptly obeyed orders as a sailing example."

Abandons Medicine for Sea.

At length, when he was half way through his medical course, an opportunity offered to go sailing on the water and he abandoned the lecture room and clinic forever. After a season of this kind of training he was qualified to ship as mate in the Belgica Antarctic expedition of 1898-99. That experience completed his training and fixed him in his resolution to explore the Northwest Passage, an attempt which had already cost scores of ships and the lives of hundreds of men, in vain.

The way through the Northwest Passage had been sought for three hundred years by daring sailors, among them Frobenius, John Cabot, Sir Hugh Willoughby, Richard Chancellor, John Davis, Sir John Ross and Sir John Franklin. Amundsen studied carefully the records of these men. He further prepared himself for the task by undergoing a course of two years' study in magnetism and meteorology.

Meanwhile he had conducted an arduous campaign to arouse public interest and collect funds to finance the venture. On June 16, 1900, he sailed north from Christiania on board the Gjøra, a small but sturdy sloop, with a crew of only eight men. Proceeding to Lancaster Sound, he sailed past Cape Adelaide and King William Sound, and then on to the Bering Strait. He spent the winter there.

The following spring began his two years' fight with the ice. Only once did he sight civilized beings other than his crew. That was on August 26, when he met an American whaler to the east of Cape Bathurst.

Finally he brought his little vessel through the Bering Strait, and thus for the first time accomplished the Northwest Passage. But more important than this, in the eyes of scientists, he had determined for the first time the exact position of the northern magnetic pole. He arrived in New York on November 8, 1906, having been away from Norway three years. He had lost only one man.

Couldn't Pay for Telegram.

Curiously enough, lack of funds to pay for a telegram prevented the world from getting prompt news of this exploit. When the Gjøra went into winter quarters at King Point, near the mouth of the Mackenzie River, Amundsen, by dog sleds, a trying trip, took him from August 12 to December 5. At Fort Egbert was a United States Signal Corps station and a telegraph terminal. There he filed a dispatch of 10,000 words, giving details of his voyage. The station made a copy of the dispatch, addressed to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, at Christiania, Norway. The dispatch was sent by mail to Seattle. Then Colonel Clifford, in charge of the signal corps office at that point, held it for a week, waiting for the Greely, chief signal officer of the army, for instructions.

At his personal expense General Greely wired Dr. Nansen and asked him if he would accept responsibility for the cable bill—that is, the man who opens a field in a measure, he expected to have no question but that Captain Scott was the first man into the southern field. He might, in a measure, be expected to be allowed to make his trial, and then, if he failed, the field would be an open one."

FALL KILLS CHICAGOAN

A diamond valued at \$200 were found in his possession.

Saloon Porter Arrested After His Sudden Death.

The police are trying to establish the identity of a man, believed to be William W. Enstie, of Chicago, who died in the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, shortly after 8 o'clock last night, after being found lying in front of a saloon at No. 708 Second Avenue. Death was due to a compound fracture of the skull.

Spain to Annex Portugal?

The policy is trying to establish the identity of a man, believed to be William W. Enstie, of Chicago, who died in the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, shortly after 8 o'clock last night, after being found lying in front of a saloon at No. 708 Second Avenue. Death was due to a compound fracture of the skull.

THEORY MAY ACCOUNT FOR TENSION IN MOROCCO NEGOTIATIONS.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, March 8.—In connection with the news of a deadlock in the Franco-Spanish Morocco negotiations a strange rumor is circulating in French diplomatic circles. It is nothing less than that Spain is contemplating intervening in Portugal and finally annexing the smaller nation. Careful students of recent diplomatic developments believe that this is the only plausible explanation of the doctored obstinacy with which Spain is holding out in the negotiations with France on the Morocco question.

NEW YORK MAN CAUGHT IN CINCINNATI AFTER SLEUTH SHOTS.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Cincinnati, March 8.—Samuel Farb, giving his occupation as a salesman and his address as No. 215 East 117th street, New York, was arrested here this afternoon.

According to Detective Callahan, who made the arrest, Farb, with another man, entered a jewelry store and worked the penny stock market, having found the man huddled in the doorway, and having lifted him to his feet and endeavored to assist him along the sidewalk.

HELD AS A "PENNYWEIGHTER."

Returned leave French Lick Springs daily at 1.45 P. M.; arrive New York 5.30 P. M., with like service.

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MADERO OPTIMISTIC; REBELS ALWAYS LOSE

Mexican President Says His Troops Are Invariably Successful Against Insurrectionists.

NO CABINET CHANGES YET

These Will Be Made, However, if Administration Is Convinced It Will Be Strengthened Thereby.

(From a Special Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Mexico City, March 8.—When President Madero was seen at the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting held this afternoon he told the Tribune correspondent that all reports received in the last twenty-four hours were decidedly encouraging, and that nothing had occurred in any part of the republic to indicate that the revolutionary spirit was gaining ground. He pointed out that whenever the bandits and rebels fronted the federal troops the former were always defeated.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHANGES IN THE CABINET

Have been placed at the disposal of the President. All are willing to retire if the exigencies of the situation should dictate.

EVIDENCES ARE MULTIPLYING DAILY THAT THE SUBSTANTIAL ELEMENTS IN THE REPUBLIC, INCLUDING BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EVERY ONE WHOSE MATERIAL CONCERNS ARE JEOPARDIZED BY THE LAWLESSNESS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ATTEMPTS, NOW REALIZE THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION AND ARE BECOMING STIMULATED TO USE THEIR INFLUENCE IN BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT.

AT THE BEHEST OF THE BANKS IN THE CAPITAL A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEXICO CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WAS HELD TO-DAY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ORGANIZING BANKS AND BUSINESS MEN IN EVERY STATE TO PUT DOWN DISORDER, PROTECT PROPERTY AND SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT. THE RAMIFICATIONS OF THE PLANS WERE CAREFULLY WORKED OUT, AND THE MOVEMENT HAS THE CO-OPERATION OF VIRTUALLY EVERY FINANCIAL, BANKER AND MERCHANT IN THE CAPITAL, WHOSE CONNECTIONS IN THE STATES ASSURE ASSISTANCE FROM EVERY PART OF MEXICO.

FINANCIAL AS WELL AS MORAL SUPPORT IS TO BE AFFORDED TO MADERO IN HIS EFFORTS TO PROVIDE GOOD ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPRESS ANARCHY. IT IS ALSO PART OF THE PLAN OF THE POLITICAL GROUPS TO SLACK THEIR DIFFERENCES AND RALLY AROUND MADERO. IT DIFFERENCES AND RALLY AROUND MADERO. IT DIFFERENCES AND RALLY AROUND MADERO.

THE EXODUS OF AMERICANS, PRINCIPALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CONTINUES, ALTHOUGH MANY WHO PLANNED TO LEAVE AND WHO WERE DETERRED BY LACK OF ACCOMMODATIONS ARE GETTING OVER THE APPREHENSION CAUSED BY THE WASHINGTON PROCLAMATION AND DECIDING TO REMAIN HERE.

NO ONE EXCEPTING EXTREME ALARMISTS TAKE STOCK OF THE BOASTS OF THE VASQUISTAS TO FORCE MADERO OUT BY APRIL 1 OR OROZCO'S THREAT TO MOVE ON THIS CITY.

GENERAL TREVIÑO'S LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT IS NOT DOUBTED.

MARCH ON CAPITAL BEGINS

INSURRECTIONIST VANGUARD LEAVES CHIHUAHUA IN TWO TRAINS.

Chihuahua, March 8.—The vanguard of the insurrectionist army here departed for the south in two trains to-day. It was the real beginning of the campaign against the city of Mexico, although the immediate destination of the column was announced as Jimenez, half way between here and Torreon.

SIX BRIGDES BETWEEN HERE AND JIMENEZ MUST BE REPAIRED BY THE TROOPS AS THEY PROCEED, AND IT IS THOUGHT THAT THE TRIP WILL REQUIRE AT LEAST TWO DAYS. THERE WERE ABOUT EIGHT HUNDRED MEN IN THE DETACHMENT. THIS LEAVES A THOUSAND MEN HERE, BUT GENERAL OROZCO STATES THAT RECRUITS ARE JOINING HIM IN CROWDS. DURING THE NEXT WEEK, HE DECLARES, TWO THOUSAND MEN WILL BE TRAINED FOR JIMENEZ. MOST OF THE MEN NOW AT JUAREZ UNDER GENERAL ROJAS WILL BE BROUGHT HERE.

A REPORT REACHED THE REBEL CAMP TO-DAY THAT PRESIDENT MADERO IS CONTEMPLATING RECENT CABINET CHANGES WITH A VIEW OF PLACATING THE INSURGENTS, BUT GENERAL OROZCO DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW THAT NOTHING EXCEPT THE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT MADERO COULD NOW STOP THE WAR.

"HE MUST FOLLOW DIAZ," SAID THE REBEL COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

REFUGEE STREAM CONTINUES

EUROPEANS AND MEXICANS PASS THROUGH LAREDO, BOUND NORTHWARD.

Laredo, Tex., March 8.—About two hundred passengers from Mexico, more than half of them either Europeans or Mexicans, passed through here to-day, north-bound.

CHIEF SURGEON GOODMAN OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAYS LINES OF MEXICO BROUGHT HIS FAMILY TO LAREDO IN HIS PRIVATE CAR. HE WILL RETURN TO MEXICO TO-DAY.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL AT MEXICO CITY, ARNOLD SHANKLIN, WAS AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

DAILY SERVICE

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BY

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DAILY

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